AN

INTRODUCTION

To the New TRAGEDY, call'd,

HUMFREY,

Duke of *Glouceſter.*

Now in Rehearſal,

At the THEATRE-ROYAL,

in *Drury-Lane.*

Faithfully collected from ſeveral of the moſt Authentick *Engliſh* Hiſtorians.

LONDON, Printed for *J. Roberts* at the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, and *W. Pepper* at the *Crown* in *Maiden-Lane, Covent Garden*. Price 6*d*

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Introduction, &c.

KING *Henry* the Vth descended from the House of *Lancaster* (whose Reign preceded that wherein the Scene of this Tragedy lyes) fought many successful Battles with the *French*, in prosecuting his just Title to their Crown. At last, the *French* concluding a Peace, he was receiv'd at *Paris* with the utmost Solemnity, and acknowledg'd their King. His Majesty soon after dyed, (universally deplor'd) appointing his Brother *Humphrey* Duke of *Glouceſter* Protector of *England*, and his Brother *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*.

What follows, consists chiefly of Extracts from our most authentick English *Chronicles.*

R. 1. On the 30th of *August*, 1422, young Prince *Henry*, the sole Orphan of his noble Parent, then about nine Months old, was with the Sound of Trumpet openly proclaim'd King of *England* and *France*. Hall, Fol. 1. Holinshed p. 585.

France, by the Name of *Henry* the Sixth. The Cuſtody of this young Prince was appointed to *Thomas* Duke of *Exeter*, and *Henry Beauford* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Brothers. A.R. 1.

The Duke of *Glouceſter* was no ſooner ordain'd Protector, but, leaſt, peradventure he might hereafter repent his Acts and Doings, as a Man remembring others and forgetting himſelf, he call'd to him wiſe and grave Counſellors, by whoſe Advice he provided and ordain'd for all things, which either redounded to the Honour of the Realm, or ſeem'd Profitable to the Publick-Wealth of the ſame; and when he had ſet in order all Matters concerning the inward Affairs of the Realm of *England*, he provided farther all things neceſſary and convenient for War, and farther Conqueſt in *France*, and appointed valiant and expert Captains, which ſhou'd be ready when opportunity of Time requir'd. Beſides this, he gather'd great Sums of Money to maintain the Men of War, and left nothing forgotten that might let or hinder his purpos'd Enterprize.

While theſe things were doing in *England*, the Duke of *Bedford* was vigilant in *France*, and ſtudy'd not only to keep the Conqueſts which K. *Henry* the Vth had gain'd, but likewiſe reſolv'd

A.R. 1. solv'd no Pains or Care shou'd be wanting to subdue and bring to due Obedience *Charles* the Dauphin, who since his Father's death was continually at Variance with him. I shall omit the many Battels that pass'd between 'em, and return to the material Point, of what was doing in *England*.

A.R. 3. About *Easter*, this Year, the King call'd his High-Court of Parliament at his Town of *Westminster*, and coming to the Parliament-House, was convey'd through the City upon a great Courser with great Triumph; which Child was judged of all Men not only to have the very Image, the lively Portraiture, and lovely Countenance of his noble Parent and famous Father, but also, like to succeed and be his Heir in all Moral Virtues, Martial Policies, and Princely Feats. Hall, Fol. 10. Holinshed Pag. 589.

This Year the Duke of *Glouceſter* took to his Wife *Eleanor Cobham*, Daughter to the Lord *Cobham* of *Sterberow*. Holinshed Pag. 590.

A.R. 4. In this Season fell a great Division in *England*, which of a Sparkle was like to grow to a Flame: For, whether the Bishop of *Winchester* Son to *John* Duke of *Lancaster* by his third Wife) envied the Authority of the Duke of *Glouceſter*, Protector of the Realm; or whether the Duke had taken Displeasure at the Riches and pom- Hall, Fol. 12.

pous Eſtate of the Biſhop; ſure it is, A.R. A.R.
that the whole Realm was troubled 4
with them, and their Partakers. So
that the Citizens of *London*, fearing
Hall. Fol. 12. what might happen upon the Matter,
were feign to keep daily and nightly
Fox page 705. Watches, as tho' their Enemies were
at hand, to beſiege and deſtroy them:
Inſomuch, that all the Shops within
the City were ſhut in, for fear of the
Favourers of thoſe two great Perſona-
ges; for each Party had aſſembled no
ſmall Number of People. For pacify-
ing whereof, the Arch-Biſhop of *Can-
terbury*, and the Duke of *Quyinber* (cal-
led the Prince of *Portugal*) rode eight
Times in one Day, between the two
Adverſaries; and ſo the Matter was
ſtayed at that time.

Holinſhed P. 591. The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, not con-
tent with his Nephew the Lord Pro-
tector, ſent a Letter to haſten over the
Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, who
being ſore grieved with theſe News,
landed in *England* the 10th of *January*.
The 25th of *March* after his arrival, a
Parliament began at the Town of *Lei-
ceſter*, where the Duke of *Bedford* o-
penly rebuk'd the Lords in general, be-
cauſe that they, in time of War, thro'
their privy Malice and inward Grudge,
had almoſt moved the People to War
and Commotion; in which time all
Men

R. Men ought or ſhould be of one Mind, Heart, and Conſent.

In this Parliament the Duke of *Glouceſter* laid certain Articles to the Biſhop of *Wincheſters* Charge: To which the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, put in his anſwers and Excuſations. The whole being adjudg'd and ſubmitted to the Arbitrement of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, whoſe Names are ſpecifyed in Hiſtory; a Reconciliation was effected. Which finiſh'd according as Forms requir'd; It was decreed by the ſaid Arbitrators, That my Lords of *Glouceſter* and *Wincheſter* ſhould take either other by the Hand, in the Preſence of the King, and all the Parliament, in Sign and Tokens of good Love and Accord: The which was done; and the Parliament was adjourn'd till after *Eaſter*.

Hall. Fol. 13. Holinſhed Pag. 591.

Hall. Fol. 15. Holinſhed Pag. 594.

Hall. Fol. 17.

Holinſhed Pag. 595.

When the great Fire of this Diſſention, between theſe two Noble Perſonages, was thus by the Arbitrators (to their Knowledge and Judgment) quenched out; all other Controverſies between other Lords, taking part with the one Party or the other, were ſoon appeaſed and brought to Concord. For Joy whereof the King caus'd a ſolemn Feaſt to be kept on *Whitſunday*, on the which Day he created Lord *Richard Plantagenet* (Son and Heir to the Duke

of

of *Cambridge*) Duke of *York*; not foreseeing that this Preferment should be his Destruction, nor that his Seed should, of his Generation be the extreme End and final Confusion. A. R. 4.

Hall. Fol. 18. Soon after, *Thomas* Duke of *Exeter*, a wise and well learned Counseller, (great Uncle, and Governour to the King) dyed; and *Richard Beauchamp*, Holinshed Pag. 596 Earl of *Warwick*, was by the Assent of the 3 Estates of the Realm appointed to succeed him, tho' he then was in *France*, acting as Lieutenant for the Regent, during the Duke of *Bedford's* absence.

In a short time, the Duke of *Bedford* and his Wife took their Leave of the King, at *Westminster*, and landed at *Calice*; with whom also pass'd the Seas, *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*; who, in the said Town, was invested with the Habit, Hat and Dignity of Cardinal, with all the Ceremonies to it appertaining. Which Degree K. *Henry* 5th knowing the *haute Courage* and the ambitious Mind of the Man, prohibited him on his Allegiance once, either to sue for, or to take; meaning, That CARDINAL'S HATS SHOU'D NOT PRESUME TO BE EQUAL WITH PRINCES. A. R. 5.

But now the King being young, and the Regent his Friend, he obtain'd

that

that Dignity, to his great Profit, and to the impoverishing of the Spiritualty: For, by a *Bull Legantine* (which he purchas'd at *Rome*) he gather'd so much Treasure, that, no Man, in manner, had Money, but he; and so was he surnamed, THE RICH CARDINAL OF *WINCHESTER*, and neither call'd, LEARNED BISHOP, nor VERTUOUS PRIEST.

The *Bohemians* now rebelling against the Usurp'd Authority of the See of *Rome*, *Martin* (the then Bishop of *Rome*) wrote to the Princes of *Germany* to invade *Bohemia*, as the Den of Hereticks, and Cave of deviliſh Doctrine. Beside this, he appointed *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, and Cardinal of St. *Eusebie* (a Man very well born, but no better born than High-stomacked; and yet no Higher-stomacked, than abundantly enrich'd) to be his Legate in this great Journey, and to bring out Men from the Realm of *England*, into the Country of *Bohemia*. And because the War touch'd Religion, he licens'd the said Cardinal, to take the Tenth Part of every Spiritual Dignity, Benefice, and Promotion. This Matter was declared in open Parliament, and not dissented, but gladly assented to. Wherefore the Bishop gather'd the Money,

Hall. Fol. 28.

Holinshed Pag. 602

Money and assembled Four Thousand Men and more; not without great Grudge of the People, who daily were with Tallages and Aids wearyed and sore burdened. A. 7.

In the mean Season, the Duke of *Bedford* wrote to his Brother the Duke of *Gloucester*, to relieve him with Aid, he being sore pressed; whereupon the Lord Protector (being not able sudainly to raise an Army, by reason of the Crew set out for *Bohemia*) wrote to the Cardinal, to pass with all his army from *Dover*, towards the Duke of *Bedford*. Altho' the Cardinal was somewhat moved with this Countermand; yet (least he should be noted not to aid the Regent, at a Pinch) he bowed from his intended Journey, and pass'd the Sea with all his Company, and brought them to his Cousin, to the City of *Paris*. *Charles*, the *French* King (tho' his Number was double) would not venture a Battle with the *English*, but in the Night, fled from his Camp. After which the Cardinal went into *Bohemia* and there did somewhat; but what it was, Authors keep Silence: But shortly he (without any great Praise, and small Gain) return'd in to *England*; more glad of his Retreat, than of his advanceing forward.

Soon

R. Soon after, the Biſhop of *Rome*, without his Agreement, *unlegated* him, and ſet another in his Stead and Authority, with which doing, he was neither content nor pleas'd.

A.R. On the 6th *November* (being the Day of St. *Leonard*) King *Henry* was crown'd King of this Realm of *England*, with all Pomp and Honour. Hall, Fol. 29. Holinſhed P. 602.

A.R. To remedy things, now wavering in a doubtful Balance in *France*, it was concluded to be moſt apt and meet, that, King *Henry* in his Royal Perſon, with a new Army, ſhould come down into *France*; partly either by Fear or Favour (becauſe a Child of his Age and Beauty doth commonly allure to him the Hearts of elder Perſons) to cauſe the *Frenchmen* to continue in their due Obedience towards him. Wherefore a great Hoſt aſſembled, the King, accompany'd by the D. of *York*, and ſeveral of the Nobles, took Shipping at *Dover*, and landed at *Calice*; and thence, after ſome ſtay, he removed to *Roan*: The D. of *Glouceſter* remain'd as Governour in *England*, and to his great Praiſe, appeas'd diverſe Riots, and puniſh'd many Offenders. Holinſhed Page 605.

A,R. 10. In the Month of *September* the King removed from *Roan* to *Ponthoiſe*, and ſo to St. *Denyce*, to the Intent to make his Entry into *Paris*, and there to be ſacred King of *France*. Holinſhed 605.

Hall. Fol. 35. Accordingly on the 17th *December* he was Crown'd and Anointed King of *France* at our Lady Church of *Paris*, by the Cardinal of *Winchester*; the Bishop of *Paris* not being content, that the Cardinal should do such a high Ceremony in his Church and Jurisdiction. The joyous Feast of this Coronation was not without a Spot of Displeasure: For the Cardinal of *Winchester* (who at this time would have no Man to him equal) commanded the D. of *Bedford*, to leave off the Name of Regent, during the Time that the King was in *France*; affirming, the chief Ruler being in Presence, the Authority of the Substitute was clearly derogate. The Duke took such a secret Displeasure with this doing, that he never after favour'd the Cardinal; but repugned and disdain'd at all things, that he did or devised. Within this Year of his Reign, the King returned to *London*. A.R. 10.

Hall, Fol. 47. Holinshed Pag. 612. This Year dyed *John* D. of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*; a Man both politick in Peace, and hardy in War, and yet no more hardy than mercyful, when he had the Victory. After the Death of the Duke of *Bedford*, the *English* began the War again, and appointed for Regent in *France*, *Richard* Duke of *York*. A.R. 14.

When

A.R. 14. When *Paris*, St. *Denise*, St. *Germains in Ley*, and many other Towns in *France*, were taken and betrayed, for want of Succours and sufficient Garisons, then the Duke of *York* (appointed at the Parliament before to be Regent of *France*, and by the Disdain and Envy of the D. of *Somerset* and others, not till now dispatch'd) was sent into *Normandy* with 8000 Men, and in his Company the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Suffolk*, and the Lord *Fauconbridge*, and diverse valiant Captains. When he was landed at *Harfleure*, the Earl of *Salisbury* besieg'd the Castle of *Chamboys*, which shortly was to him render'd. Then the Duke remov'd to *Roan*, where he set good Orders, and did great Justice in the Country; wherefore the *Normans*, in their Chronicle, highly extoll and magnify him. The *Frenchmen* working Treason daily, diverse Towns turn'd to the part of King *Charles*. So that here partly was accomplish'd the Prophesy of K. *Henry* the 5th in the 9th Year of his Reign, when he lay at the Siege before *Meaux*; that, *Henry of Windsor should loose all that Henry of Monmouth had gotten*: (for so they are named according to the place of their Nativity) And this Prediction was compleat, by that time the Years of his Regiment were expired.

Hall, Fol. 49. Holinshed P. 613.

Holinshed P. 581, & Daniel p. 335, 336.

Hall. Fol. 54. Holinshed Pag. 616. On the 6th of *November*, the Earl of *Warwick*, as Regent of *France*, pass'd the Sea, with a Thousand fresh Soldiers; and the Duke of *York* (whose Authority was surceased) return'd into *England*; neither wholly pleased, nor half content: Yet (like a wise Man) he kept his Tongue close, whatever his Heart thought. A. R. 16. A. R. 20.

Hall. Fol. 56. Holinshed Pag. 617. *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, dying, the Duke of *York* was again made Regent of *France*, and sail'd into *Normandy*, accompany'd with diverse Noblemen. A. R. 18.

Hall. Fol. 58. Holinshed Pag. 619. In the beginning of this Year, *Richard* Duke of *York* (Regent of *France*, and Governour of *Normandy*) remembring the weighty Office to him committed, determined, after long Consultation, to invade the Territorys of his Enemies, both by sundry Armys, and in diverse Places; and had Success in the same. A. R. 19.

Hall. Fol. 60. You have heard how the Duke of *Gloucester* sore grudged at the proud Doings of the Cardinal of *Winchester*; and how the Cardinal likewise sore envyed and disdaind at the Rule of the Duke of *Gloucester*; and how, by means of the Duke of *Bedford*, their Malice was appeased, to all Men's outward Iudgements: Which, nevertheless, now broke out again, and after grew A. R. 20.

to

to a terrible Flame, to the Deſtruction of many a Nobleman.

After the foreſaid Concord made, the Cardinal, and the Arch-Biſhop of *York*, did many things without the Conſent of the King, or the Duke of *Glouceſter*, being (during the Minority of the King) Governour and Protector of the Realm, Wherewith the Duke (like a true-hearted Prince) was neither content, nor pleaſed; and ſo declared in Writing to the King certain Articles, wherein the Cardinal and the Arch-Biſhop had offended both the King and his Laws. Hall. Fol. 61 Holinſhed Pag. 620. Fox, Pag. 703. Fox. 704.

When the King had heard theſe Accuſations, he committed the Hearing thereof to his Council, whereof the moſt part were ſpiritual Perſons: So that, (what for Fear, and what for Favour) the Matter was winked at, and nothing ſaid to it, and fair Countenance was made to the Duke, as tho' no Diſpleaſure had been taken, nor no Malice born, either in Heart or in Remembrance againſt him. But Venom will once break out, and ſecret Grudge will ſoon appear, which was, this Year, to all Men apparent: For diverſe ſecret Attempts were advanced forward, this Seaſon, againſt the noble D. *Humfrey* of *Glouceſter*, afar off; which in concluſion came ſo near, that they be-

Hall. Fol. 61. Holinſhed Pag. 622.

reſt

reft him both of Life and Land.

For firſt, this Year, Dame *Eleanor* A. R. 20.
Cobham, his Wife, was accuſed of Treaſon, for that ſhe, by Sorcery and Enchantment, intended to deſtroy the King, to the Intent to advance and promote her Husband to the Crown. Upon this ſhe was examin'd in St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, before the Biſhop of *Canterbury*; and there by Examination convict, and judg'd to do open Penance, in three open Places within the City of *London*; and after that, adjudged to perpetual Priſon in the Iſle of *Man*, nnder the Keeping of Sir *John Stanley*, Knight.

At the ſame time were arreſted, as Aiders and Counſellers to the ſaid Dutcheſs, *Thomas Southwell* (Prieſt and Chanon of St. *Stephens* in *Weſtminſter*) *John Hun* (Prieſt) *Roger Bolinbroke* a cunning Necromancer, (as it was ſaid) and *Margerie Jourdayne*, ſurnamed, *The Witch of* Eye; to whoſe Charge it was laid, that they, at the Requeſt of the Dutcheſs, had deviſed an Image of Wax, repreſenting the King; which, by their Sorcery, a little and a little conſumed; intending thereby to waſte and deſtroy the King's Perſon, and ſo to bring him to Death. For which Treaſon they were adjudged to dye; and ſo *Margerie Jordayne*

was

was burnt in *Smithfield*; and *Roger Bolinbroke* was drawn and quarter'd at *Tiborne*; taking upon his Death, that there was never no ſuch thing by him imagined: *John Hun* had his Pardon, and *Southwell* dyed in the Tower, the Night before his Execution.

I can't omit here Fox's *Opinion and Reaſons, whereby we may juſtly ſuppoſe the Dutcheſs and the reſt innocent of the Charge, and that the Crime wherof ſhe was ſaid to be guilty, was chiefly deſign'd to affect the Duke and his Intereſt, and open a Way for the Cardinal and his Adherents, to finiſh their wicked ambitious Deſigns.*

We may very well conjecture, that the Deed and Offence laid and given forth againſt theſe Parties, was rather a Matter made, and of evil Will compacted, than true in Deed, for ſeveral Reaſons, particularly theſe, *viz.* Fox. p. 703.

Bolinbroke took it upon his Death, that they never intended any ſuch thing as they were condemn'd for.——

The Lady *Eleanor* and *Bolinbroke* ſeemed to favour and ſavour of that Religion ſet forth by *Wickliffe*, and therefore like enough, that they were hated of the Clergy. Furthermore, what Hatred and Practices of *Papiſts* can do, it is not unknown.——

This

This Accuſation againſt the Dutcheſs began not before, but after the Grudge kindled between the Cardinal of *Wincheſter* and D. *Humfrey*, her Husband. —— A. R. 20.

It is not to be ſuppoſed, if any ſuch high Treaſon had been wrought againſt the Kings Perſon, that either the Dutcheſs ſhould ſo eſcape with bearing a Taper and Baniſhment, or that *John Hun* ſhould be pardon'd his Life. —— A. R. 22.

Laſtly, The frequent Practices and Examples of other Times, may make this alſo more doubtful, conſidering how many ſubtle Pretences, after like ſort, have been fought, and wrongful Accuſations brought againſt many innocent Perſons. For why may not this Accuſation of the Dutcheſs, *&c.* be as falſe as that in the time of K. *Edward* the 5th, which was laid to the Charge of the Queen, and *Shore's* Wife, by the Protector, for Inchanting and Bewitching of his wither'd Arm? Which to be falſe, all the World does know, and but a Quarrel made, only to oppreſs the Life of the Lord *Haſtings*, and the Lord *Stanley*, *&c.*

Fox. 704. From hence it plainly appears, the Dutcheſs was thus troubled, more out of Malice, than any juſt Cauſe.

The

A. R. 20. A. R. 20. The D. of *Glouceſter* took all theſe things patiently, and ſaid little.

Edward Son to the D. of *York* was born this Year at *Roan*, his Father being the King's Lieutenant in *Normandy*.

A. R. 22. In treating of a Truce, concluded between the Kings of *England* and *France*; *William de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk* (chief of the Commiſſioners on the part of the King of *England*) extending his Commiſſion to the uttermoſt, imagined in his Phantaſie; that the next way to come to a perfect Peace, was to move ſome Marriage between the *French* King's Kinſwoman, and K. *Henry* his Sovereign: And, becauſe the *French* King had no Daughter of ripe Age to be coupled in Marriage with the King his Maſter, he deſired the Lady *Margaret*, Couſin to the *French* King, and Daughter to *Reyner*, Duke of *Anjou*, calling himſelf King of *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Hieruſalem*; having only the Name and Stile of the ſame, without any Penny Profit, or Foot of Poſſeſſion. Hall. Fol. 65. Holinſhed Pag. 624. Fox, pag. 705.

The wily *Frenchmen* perceiving the ardent Affection of the Earl toward the Marriage, declared to him, that it was not likely to be concluded, becauſe the King his Maſter, occupyed a great part of the Dutchy of *Anjou*, and the

City of *Mons*, and the whole County of *Maine*, appertaining (as they ſaid) to King *Reyner*, Father to the Damſel. A. R. 22.

The Earl of *Suffolk* condeſcended to the Motion; that the Dutchy of *Anjou* and the County of *Maine*, ſhould be releas'd and deliver'd to the King her Father, demanding for her Marriage neither Penny nor Farthing. Soon after he came to *England*, and there openly before the King and Council, declar'd what he had done. Altho' this Marriage pleas'd well the King, and all ſuch as were Adherents to the Earl of *Suffolk*; yet the Duke of *Glouceſter* repugned and reſiſted as much as in him lay this new Alliance; alledging it was not conſonant to the Law of God or Man, nor honourable to a Prince, to break his Contract made and concluded with the Daughter of his Highneſs, the Earl of *Arminack* upon conditions, to him and his Realm, both profitable and honourable.

The Duke was not heard, but the Earl's Doings condeſcended to and allow'd.

Hall, Fol. 66. Holinſhed Pag. 625

At this time, the King to aſſure to himſelf more ſpecial Friends, created (amongſt other Promotions) *Humfrey* Earl of *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

The Marqueſs of *Suffolk*, having returned into *France*, (as Procurator to

K.

A.R. 23. K. *Henry*) eſpouſed the ſaid Lady *Margaret*; and all Ceremonies being ended, he brought her in great Eſtate to *England*. This Woman excelled all other, as well in Beauty and Favour, as in Wit and Policy, and was of Stomack and Courage more like to a Man than a Woman. On the 30th of *May*, ſhe, with all Solemnity thereunto appertaining, was, at *Weſtminſter*, crown'd Queen of this noble Realm of *England*.

This Marriage ſeem'd to many both unfortunate, and unprofitable to *England*, and that for many Cauſes.

During the Time of this Truce, the D. of *York*, and diverſe other Captains, repair'd into *England*, both to viſit their Wives, Children, and Friends, and alſo to conſult what ſhould be done, if the Truce ended.

A.R. 24. The King called a Parliament, in which it was concluded, that *Normandy* ſhould be well furniſh'd and defended before the Truce expired: For which Conſideration, Men and Money were rais'd, and the Duke of *Somerſet* appointed Regent of *Normandy*, and the Duke of *York* thereof diſcharged. Hall. Fol. 67.

This Year the Marqueſs of *Suffolk* was by the means of the Queen for his ſignal Services, (as they called 'em) in open Parliament, by the Lords prais'd, of the Commons thank'd, and Hall. Fol. 68. Holinſhed Pag. 626. Fox page 706.

into the King's favour entirely received and ſhortly after created a Duke. A. R. 25.

Hall, Fol. 68. King *Henry* was a Man of a meek Spirit, and of a ſimple Wit; preferring Peace before War, Reſt before Buſineſs, Honeſty before Profit, Quietneſs before Labour. And, to the Intent that all Men might perceive, that there could be none more Chaſte, more Meek, more Holy, nor a better Creature, in him reign'd Shame-facedneſs, Modeſty, Integrity, and Patience to be marvelled at; taking and ſuffering all Loſſes, Chances, Diſpleaſures, and ſuch worldly Torments, in good part, and with a patient manner, as tho' they had chanc'd by his own Fault or negligent Overſight: Yet, he was Govern'd of them whom he ſhould have Ruled, and Bridled of ſuch, whom he ſharply ſhould have Spur'd. He gaped not for Honour, nor thirſted for Riches; but ſtudied only for the Health of his Soul; the ſaving where of he eſteemed to be the greateſt Wiſdom, and the Loſs thereof the extreameſt Folly. A. R. 25.

But, on the other part, the Queen his Wife, was a Woman of great Wit, and yet of no greater Wit than of *haute* Stomack; deſirous of Glory, and covetous of Honour: And of Reaſon, Policy, Counſel, and other Gifts and Talents of Nature belonging to a Man, full

A. R. 5. full and flowing. Of Wit and Wilineſs ſhe lacked nothing; nor of Diligence, Study, and Buſineſs, ſhe was not unexpert: But yet, ſhe had one Point of a very Woman; for oftentime, when ſhe was vehement and fully bent in a matter, ſhe was ſodainly (like a Weather-Cock) mutable, and varying. This Woman, perceiving that her Husband did not frankly Rule as he would, but did all things, by the Advice of *Humfrey* D. of *Glouceſter*, ſhe determin'd with herſelf, to take upon her the Rule and Regiment both of the King and his Kingdom; and to deprive and evict out of all Rule the ſaid Duke, then call'd, the Protector of the Realm: Leaſt Men ſhould ſay and report, that ſhe had neither Wit nor Stomack, who would permit and ſuffer her Husband, (being of perfect Age, and Man's Eſtate) like a young Scholar, or innocent Pupil, to be govern'd by the Diſpoſition of another Man. Fox, pag; 705:

Although this Invention came firſt of her own high Mind and ambitious Courage; yet it was ſet forward by ſuch as of long time, had born Malice to the Duke, for declaring their Untruth. Which venomous Serpents and malicious Tygers perſwaded, incenſed and exhorted the Queen to look well Hall. Fol. 69.

upon

upon the Expences and Revenues of the Realm; and thereof to call an Account; affirming plainly, that she should evidently perceive, the Duke of *Glouceſter* had not so much advanc'd and preferred the Common-wealth and publick Utility, as his own private things and peculiar Estate. Beside this, *Reyner* King of *Sicily*, wrote to his Daughter, that she and her Husband should take upon 'em the Rule and Governance of the Realm; and not to be kept under, like young Wards and disolate Orphans. The Queen perſuaded and encouraged by these Means, took on her and her Husband the high Power and Authority over the People and Subjects. But, altho' she join'd her Husband with her in Name, for a Countenance; yet, she did all, she said all; and she bore the whole Swinge, as the strong Oxe doth, when he is yoked in Plough with a poor silly Ass. A. R. 25.

First, she excluded the D. of *Glouceſter* from all Rule and Governance; not prohibiting such, as she knew to be his mortal Enemies, to invent and imagine Causes and Griefs against him and his: So that by her permission and favour, diverse Noblemen conspired against him; of which, the M. of *Suffolk*, and the D. of *Buckingham* were the chief, not unprocured by the Cardinal

of

R. of *Winchester*, and the Arch-Biſhop of *York*.

Diverſe Articles, both heinous and odious, were laid to his Charge, in open Council; and in eſpecial One, that he had cauſed Men adjudged to dye, to be put to other Execution, than the Law of the Land had ordered or aſſigned: For ſurely, the Duke, being very well learned in the Law Civil, deteſting Malefactors and puniſhing their Offences, got great Malice and Hatred of ſuch, as fear'd to have condign Reward for their ungracious Acts and miſchievous Doings. Holinſhed Pag. 627.

Altho' the Duke (not without great Laud and Praiſe) ſufficiently anſwered to all things to him objected; yet, becauſe his Death was determined, his Wiſdom little help'd, and his Truth ſmally availed: But, of this unquietneſs of Mind he deliver'd himſelf, becauſe he thought neither of Death nor of Condemnation to die: Such Affiance had he in his ſtrong Truth, and ſuch Confidence had he in indifferent Juſtice.

But, his capital Enemies, fearing ſome Tumult might ariſe, if a Prince, ſo well belov'd of the People, ſhould be openly executed and put to Death; they determined to trap and undo him, e're he thereof ſhould have knowledge Fox: Pag: 705

or

or Warning. So, for the Furtherance of their Purpoſe, a Parliament was Summon'd to be kept at *Bery*; whether reſorted all the Peers of the Realm, and amongſt them, the Duke of *Glouceſter*: Who on the ſecond Day of the Seſſion, was by the Lord *Beaumond* (then High Conſtable of *England*) accompany'd with the Duke of *Buckingham* and others, arreſted, apprehended, and put in Ward; and all his Servants ſequeſter'd from him, and 32 of the chief of his Retinue were ſent to diverſe Priſons, to the great admiration of the People. The Duke, the Night after he was thus committed to Priſon, (being the 24 th of *Febru-ary* 1447) was fonnd Dead in his Bed, and his Body ſhew'd to the Lords and Commons, as tho' he had dyed of a Natural ſudain Diſeaſe.

Fox. Pag. 706

But, all indifferent Perſons might well underſtand, that he dyed of ſome violent Death, and not of any natural Pang. Some judged him to be Strangled, ſome affirm that a hot Spit was put in at his Fundament, others write that he was ſmotheerd between two Featherbeds. His dead Corps was carryed to St. *Albans*, and there honourably buryed. After his Death, none of his Servants (altho' they were arraigned and Attainted) were put

to

A. R. to Death: For the Marqueſs of *Suffolk*, when they ſhould have been executed, ſhewed openly their Pardon, and ſo they were deliver'd. Notwithſtanding, all this could not appeaſe the grudge of the People, who ſaid, that, the ſaving of the Servants, was no amends for the Murdering of the Maſter.

Thus was this Noble Prince, Son, Brother, and Uncle to Kings, after he had valiantly and politickly, for the ſpace of Twenty-Five Years, governed this Realm, and for his Demerits, call'd THE GOOD DUKE OF *GLOUCESTER* by his Enemies brought to his final End.

The Character of This Great unfortunate Man I ſhall throw together as collected from ſeveral Hiſtorians.

A. R. 25. R. A. 25.

THE CHARACTER OF *Humfrey* D. of *Glouceſter*.

Fox. Pag. 704. pag. 705, Holinſhed pag. 627. HE was the Son of King *Henry* the 4th, Brother to King *Henry* the 5th, and Uncle to King *Henry* the 6th, of manners meek and gentle: well affected to Religion, and a Friend to verity, having not only a Head to diſcern and diſsever Truth from forg'd Hipocriſy, but alſo Study and diligence to reform that, which was amiſs. He was not only learned himſelf, but alſo a Singular favourer and Patron of Arts and Sciences; Wiſe, full of Courteſie, void of Pride and Ambition,

He

R. A. 25. He was an upright and politick Governour, bending all his Endeavours to the Advancement of the Common-Wealth, very loving to the poor Commons, and ſo belov'd of them again. The Endowments of his Mind were both rare and admirable; the Feats of Chivalry by him commenced and atchieved, valiant and fortunate; his Gravity in Counſel, and ſoundneſs of Policy, profound and ſingular; with a Train of all other excellent Properties link'd together: In ſhort, in this princely Duke, ſhined the moſt noble Proweſs and Vertue, join'd with the like Ornaments of Knowledge and Literature.

When the Rumour of the Duke's Death, was blown through the Realm, many Men were ſodainly appalled and amazed for Fear: Many abhorred and deteſted the Fact, but all Men reputed it to an abomInable Cruelty, and a ſhameful Tyranny. But the publick Wealth of the Realm of *England*, by the unworthy Death of this politick Prince, ſuſtain'd great Loſs, and ran into Ruin; for ſurely the whole Weight and Burden of the Hall, Fol: 69.

Realm, rested and depended upon him, as the Experience afterward did declare. For, after his Death, good and sage Men, fearing themselves, fled out of the flattering Court; into whose Place enter'd such as desiring their own Promotion, set open the Gates to new Factions, which could never be extinct, till all the Seignories beyond the Seas, (except *Calice* and the *Marches*) were lost, and King *Henry* in conclusion spoil'd of his Realm and Life.

A. R. 25. A. R. 6.

Hall, Fol. 70.

The Queen, minding to preserve her Husband in Honour, and herself in Authority, procured and consented to the Death of this Nobleman, whose only Death brought to pass that thing, which she fain would have eschewed, and took from her that Jewel she most desired: For, if this Duke had lived, the Duke of *York* durst not have made Title to the Crown; the Nobles had not conspir'd against the King; the Commons had not rebelled, nor the House of *Lancaster* had not been destroy'd: Which things happen'd all contrary, by the destruction of this good Man.

Richard

Richard Duke of *York*, being greatly allyed, by his Wife, to the chief Peers and Potentates of the Realm, over and above his own Progeny and great Conſanguinity, perceiving, that the King left every thing to the Ordinances of the Queen and Duke of *Suffolk*, began ſecretly to allure to his Friends of the Nobility; and privately declared to them his Title and right to the Crown,

The Duke of Glouceſter's Enemies, had but a ſhort Enjoyment of the Authority and Profit, they propos'd to get by his Fall; In particular the two cruel ambitious Principals in that horrid Act, (the Cardinal of Wincheſter, and Suffolk, late made a Duke) ſoon found the bad Effects of their ill got Power, and the fatal Conſequence of Murder, by which they dearly gain'd it.

Henry Beauford Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, commonly called *The Rich Cardinal*, ſoon fell ſick and dyed, and was buryed

ed at *Wincheſter*. He was Son to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, deſcended on an honourable Lineage; but born in *Baſte*; more noble of Blood, than notable in Learning; *haut* in Stomack, and high in Countenance; rich above meaſure of all Men, and to few liberal; diſdainful to his Kin, and dreadful to his Lovers, prefering Money before Friendſhip; many Things begining, and nothing performing, ſaving in Malice and Miſchief. His inſatiable Covetouſneſs, and hope of long Life, made him both to forget God, his Prince and himſelf; for Doctor *John Baker* his prime Counſeller, and Chaplain, wrote, that he lying on his Death-bed ſaid theſe Words:

Hall, Fol. 70.

"Why ſhould I dye, having ſo much "ryches; if the whole Realm would "ſave my Lyfe, I am able either by "policie to get it, or by ryches to buy "it. Fye, will not death be hyered, "nor will Money do nothing? When "my Nephew of Bedford dyed, I "thought myſelf half up the Whele, "but when I ſaw mine other Nephew "of Glouceſter deceaſed, then I thought "my ſelf able to be equall with Kinges, "and ſo thought to encreaſe my trea-"ſure in hope to have worne a tryple "Crowne. But I ſee now the world "fayleth me, and ſo I am deceyved.

Of

R. Of the getting his Goods, both by Power *Legantine*, and Spiritual Bribery, I will not ſpeak; but the keeping of 'em, which he chiefly gather'd for ambitious Purpoſe, was both great Loſs to his natural Prince, and native Country: For his hidden Riches might have well holpen the King, and his ſecret Treaſure might have relieved the Commonalty, when Money was ſcant and Charges great. Holinſhed Pag. 627.

This Seaſon the *French* renew'd the War, before the time of the Truce was expired.

King *Henry* poſtponed all worldly Affairs, and godly Things alone took up his Thoughts. The Queen, his Wife, bore the whole Rule of the Realm, and gave ſo much Credence to flattering evil Counſellers, that Miſchiefs daily encreaſed, and to that degree, that by no means could they be overcome or reſiſted. Hal'. Fol. 72. Holinſhed Page 629

A Rebellion began in *Ireland*; for repreſſing whereof the Duke of *York*, with a convenient Number of Men, was ſent thither as Lievtenant to the King. He not only appeas'd the Fury of the wild and Savage People there; but alſo got himſelf ſuch Love and Favour of the Inhabitants, that their Affection could never be ſeperated from him and his Lineage.

Now

Now in *England* was there nothing A. 28.
but diviſions and inteſtine Jars: A-
mong the High Prieſts and Peers reign-
ed inward Grudge; among the Cler-
gy, Adulation, and among the Com-
monality diſdain of laſcivious Sove-
reignty; which the Queen, with her
Minions and unprofitable Counſellers
daily took, and uſurped upon them.
All Men began to make exclamation a-
gainſt the Duke of *Suffolk*, charging
him to be the only Cauſe of the deli-
very of *Anjou* and *Maine*, the chief
Procurer of the Duke of *Glouceſter's*
death, the very occaſion of the Loſs of
Normandy, the ſwallower up of the
King's Treaſure, the remover of good
and vertuous Counſellours from about
the Prince, and the Advancer of vici-
ous Perſons, and of ſuch as by their do-
ings ſhew'd themſelves apparent adver-
ſarys to the Commonwealth.

Holinſhed Pag. 631. Hall, Fol. 77.

In a Seſſion of Parliament aſſembled
at *Weſtminſter*, where there was a whole
Company and a full Appearance, the
Commons put up to the King and the
Lords many Articles of Treaſon, *&c.*
againſt the Duke of *Suffolk*.

The Queen, who entirely lov'd the
Duke, doubting ſome Commotion and
Trouble might ariſe, if he was let go
unpuniſh'd, cauſed him for a Colour to
be committed to the Tower. Where
with

Holinſhed 606. Fox. p. 703.

with as much Pleaſure and Liberty as could be, he remain'd for a Month, and then was again deliver'd and reſtor'd to the King's favour as before. But this Doing incenſed the Commons more than ever, and in a Parliament at *Leiceſter*, the King and Queen preſent, they, not forgetting their old Grudge, beſought the King, that the Duke of *Suffolk* (then there as chief Counſeller) with ſuch Perſons as aſſented to the releaſe of *Anjou*, and deliverance of *Maine*, might be duely puniſhed.

When the King perceived there was no Remedy to appeaſe the People's fury, by any colourable Ways; he ſequeſterd the Duke of *Suffolks* Adherents from their Offices, and baniſh'd him for 5 Years, meaning by that to aſſwage the rage of the People for the time, and after to revoke him home again, when the matter ſhould be forgot.

But Providence would not, that ſo flagitious ungracious a Perſon ſhould ſo eſcape, for when he ſhip'd in *Suffolk*, intending to tranſport himſelf into *France*; he was encounter'd with a Ship of War, belonging to the Duke of *Exeter*, (Conſtable of the Tower) whereby he was taken and brought into *Dover* Road, and there on the ſide of a Ship Boat, his Head was ſtruck off.

The Duke of *York*, pretending a right to the Crown, (as Heir to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*) came out of *Ireland*, to *London*, in the Parliament time, and consulted with his special Friends; and soon rais'd a Power for the Recovery of his Right.

Hall, Fol. 80. Holinshed pag. 637.

The Duke chiefly sought the favour of the two *Nevills*, (both named *Richard*) the one Earl of *Salisbury*, and the other Earl of *Warwick*, (the first being the Father, and the other the Son) Men able to raise and depose as they pleas'd.

Hall. Fol. 85. Holinshed Pag. 641.

Salisbury was esteem'd a good Soldier, and a wise Politician. *Warwick* was a Man of many marvellous Qualities, and, by his witty and gentle Demeanor, he obtained among all sorts of People, great Love, much Favour, and more Credence; and was in such Estimation amongthe Common People, that they judg'd him able to do all things, and that without him, nothing was well done. For which Cause, his Authority shortly so fast encreased, that which way he bowed, that way ran the Stream, and what part he advanced, that side got the Superiority.

Daniel 410

Richard Duke of *York* was proclaim'd by the sound of Trumpet, Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*, and Protector to the Realm.

Hall. Fol 98. Holinshed Pag. 659

Soon

R. Soon after he fought the Queen's Army at *Wakefelde*, and was there ſlain. Hall. Fol. 99.

The Earl of *Salisbury*, with ſeveral others, taken Priſoners, were beheaded at *Pomfret*.

The Queen's Power was very ſhort-lived; for *Edward* Earl of *March* (Son and Heir to *Richard* Duke of *York*) was, by the Lords in Councill aſſembled, named, elected, and admitted for King of the Realm: The Commons afterwards aſſented to it; and he was accordingly proclaim'd, by the Name of *Edward* the IVth. Hall. Fol. 101. Holinſhed Pag. 661.

Queen *Margaret*, after many Croſſes and Diſappointments, was forc'd to quit the Realm; and turn a Wanderer. Hall Fol. 103.

The Earl of *Warwick*, after ſtrange, Fortunes, and perilous Chances, having firſt by his Intereſt got K. *Edward* the Crown, and then, upon a disguſt, turn'd his Enemy, and reſtor'd King *Henry* to his former Dignity, was, at *Barnet* in a ſharp Engagement with King *Edward*, among a preſs of Enemys ſtruck down and Slain. Hall, Fol. 29. Holinſhed pag. 685.

King *Henry* was murthered with a Dagger in the Tower, (where he was kept Priſoner) by *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, (afterwards King *Richard* the third.) to the intent that King *Edward*, his Brother might reign in more Saftey. Hall. Fol. 39 Holinſhed Pag. 690

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM